

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.....THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1837.

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Three Dollars per Annum.

TERMS.

THE STANDARD is published weekly, at three dollars per annum—payable half-yearly in advance; but it will be necessary for those living at a distance, or out of the State, to pay an entire year in advance. A subscriber failing to give notice of his desire to discontinue at the expiration of the period for which he may have paid, will be considered as having subscribed anew, and the paper continued, at the option of the Editor, until ordered to be stopped; but no paper will be discontinued, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted one time for one dollar; and, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. If the number of insertions be not marked on them, they will be continued until ordered out.

Court Advertisements, and Sheriffs' Sales will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.

A deduction of 33-1/3 per cent. will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned, as Commissioners, will receive Sealed Proposals, until Monday the 2nd day of OCTOBER next, for building a JAIL, &c. at YANCEVILLE, Caswell county, N. C.

[For a description of the buildings, materials, &c. required, see former advertisement in the North Carolina Standard.]

The whole to be executed in a plain, substantial and workman-like manner.

WILLIAM A. LEA,
H. ALLEN,
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
STEPHEN DODSON,
GEO. WILLIAMSON,
JOHN E. BROWN.

July 20, 1837. 142-111.

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS

OF
Andrew Jackson,

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF
Martin Van Buren;

JUST PUBLISHED, in a neat pamphlet of thirty-six pages, and for sale at the Standard Office, and at the North Carolina Book Store, Price, \$6 per hundred; \$1 per dozen; 10 cents single. Orders enclosing the money strictly attended to.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE
Congressional Globe & Appendix.

SENSIBLE of the interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of the attendant discussions, with an Appendix containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but, we doubt not, they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete and convenient parliamentary record of our times. This undertaking having with these views, been liberally patronized by the public, it is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor, by increasing the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions. The Fall Session will be looked to by the country to settle all that has been unsettled by the overthrow of the system of Deposits as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequate supply for present demands, the maintenance of manufactures, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussion of the next Congress: and it was because the President would not have those all-important subjects left to Executive discretion a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned, that the September session was convoked. The machinery of government, even when thrown out of gear, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movement may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00
For the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, which did not suspend specie payments before the 1st of May, 1837, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those persons that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1837.

Subscriptions to the above received at this office. Those who intend to apply by letter had better direct at once to "Blair & Rives, Washington City." We believe a rule of the Department permits the franking of such letters by Post Masters, if it does not make it their duty to do so.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to continue her
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,
returns thanks to her friends and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage which her house received during the life-time of her husband, and craves a continuance of their patronage; and pledges herself to spare no pains to give those that may please to call on her, the strictest attention; so as to render them comfortable and satisfied.
SUSAN GATLIN.
Kinston, Lenoir Co., N. C. Aug. 1836. 92-11

FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL,

AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

THE buildings occupied by this Institution were recently erected by the Count of Surville, they stand on a hill, immediately opposite his mansion, and are, in a fact, a part of his splendid estate. In preparing them for the reception of Young Ladies, nothing was omitted that could contribute to their health and comfort.

The branches taught, are:—Reading, Writing, English Grammar, the French, Spanish, and Italian Languages, Book-keeping, Geography, History, Botany, Sewing, Drawing, Music and Dancing.

The pupils attend during the Autumn and Winter, a course of Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

The distinctive features of this Institution consists in its being essentially a French School. All branches being taught, as soon as practicable, through the medium of that language.

The summer session will begin on the 17th April next.

REFERENCES.

Bordentown.—Joseph Bonaparte, Comte de Surville, Lucien Murat, Esq.; Ed. Dubarry, M. D.; Rev. John C. Harrison; John L. M. Knight, Esq.; William Cook, Esq.
Burlington.—Right Rev. Geo. W. Doane; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D. Wall; John T. Newton, U. S. Navy.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Chas. Williams, D. D.
Philadelphia.—Hon. John Sergeant; C. J. Ingersoll, Esq.; Peter S. Du Pont, Esq.; L. D. J. Prof. Walton R. Johnson; Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Samuel M. Stewart, Esq.; Jos. P. Engles, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Charles Picot, Esq.
Charlotte, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.
New Orleans, Lou.—Achille Murat, Esq.
Natchez, Miss.—Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Joseph R. Fry, Esq.
Galena, Ill.—Major Legate, U. S. A.

For terms, &c. application may be made, either personally, or by mail, to the subscriber.
A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.
Price advertising, \$8 25; \$5 50. 139-61.
Postage on letter, 25.
The Fayetteville Observer, will insert the above notice, and forward a paper and account to the subscriber.
A. N. G.

PAIMBOEUF'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The subscriber informs those interested in the preservation of property from fire, that a second public experiment of the preservative qualities of his fire-proof composition has been made in the City of Washington, under the superintendence and direction of Dr. Thos. P. Jones, whose letter of the 25th February on the subject, evincing the great value and importance of the article, has been published in the National Intelligencer and Globe—that, in consequence of the confidence which these trials and others have inspired, as shown by the numerous applications made to him from various parts of the United States, he has been induced to make such preparations for its manufacture as will insure a prompt supply of any quantity that may be ordered. A few barrels of this paint have been sent to Philadelphia New York, and Boston, and it will hereafter be kept for sale by agents in those and other places.

There are two kinds of my paint: one is prepared with oil, the other without it. They are equally efficacious as a protection against fire. The former cannot be afforded at less than three dollars per gallon, which quantity will cover about fifty square feet. The latter will cost one dollar per gallon, covering about forty square feet, say two coats. In one respect, the preparation without oil has a decided preference; it dries immediately, and at once protects the building to which it is applied, whereas the oil paint is not a perfect safeguard until it has become hardened, which will usually require several weeks.

Experience, however, shows that the latter kind, probably on account of its cheapness, is greatly preferred by the public; and on this account, the manufacture of that, which is made with oil, has been discontinued for the present, and will be, unless particularly ordered.

Any one, used to the paint brush, with the printed directions that will accompany the paint, can use it with perfect facility.

The paint will be manufactured white. If ordered of any other color, there will be an additional charge of 12 1/2 cents per gallon. It may be made as fine as any paint; and from its binding quality, it is more durable. It will stop or prevent leaks in roofs. It is composed of materials of a purifying nature, and will not communicate any unpleasant property to water standing upon, or running over it. Climate does not injuriously affect it; and in time, it becomes perfected.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage of General Jackson, late President of the United States, who has ordered the "Hermione," lately rebuilt after being destroyed by fire, to be painted with this preparation. The Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, has also ordered a quantity to be used about the Department of State.

Orders will not be received for less than a barrel, consisting of thirty gallons, more or less; for each barrel there will be a charge of \$1.—Terms of payment cash, for all quantities not exceeding 100 gallons, and for a larger amount such terms as may be agreed on. The barrels will be shipped, or otherwise delivered in this city for transportation, free of cost, in such way as may be desired; after which my responsibility will cease. Any further information may be obtained by addressing letters (post paid) to the subscriber.

Persons desirous of purchasing rights for States or Territories, are invited to send in proposals, Letters Patent of the United States being about to issue therefor. LOUIS PAIMBOEUF.
Washington City, April 15, 1837. 130-11.

ANECDOTE.—A blustering Army officer

asserted, within hearing of a tavern keeper to whom he had just given the "put off" for his grog bill, "that men of his cloth were the pillars of the nation;" "yes" answered the old drawcock, "the caterpillars."

THE SUBSCRIBERS under the FIRM OF
L. E. STAINBACK, SON & CO.
act as Commission Merchants, and general Agents in PETERSBURG, (Virginia.) They will attend to sales of Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, and other produce, and respectfully beg reference to
Hon. Ro. STRANGE, Fayetteville,
A. W. VENABLE, Esq. Granville Co.
Geo. W. MORDECAI, Esq. Raleigh,
L. E. STAINBACK,
F. C. STAINBACK,
JAMES MACFARLAND.
Petersburg, July 8th, 1837. 142-61.

BECKWITH'S ANTY-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THE great popularity and established demand for this valuable medicine, renders the continuation of a lengthy advertisement unnecessary. Numerous testimonials of their value (recently received) from gentlemen of the highest respectability, in addition to those accompanying each box, may be seen on application to any of the Agents. The Pills are put up in a superior style, in tin boxes containing forty Pills, with full directions. Price, FIFTY CENTS per box. To Agents or Purchasers, the terms of commission and discount are liberal. ALL communications will be promptly attended to, by
THOMAS L. JUMP, General Agent,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office, Morgan-St. 1st door West of the Presbyterian Church.
July 19, 1837. 142-11.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS. ALBANY GENERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the General Republican Committee of the city of Albany, held in pursuance of previous notice, on Thursday last, the following address was having been read, on motion of Edward Livingston, adopted and ordered to be published in the Albany Argus.

ADDRESS.

The Republican General Committee of Albany, in view of the present unusual posture of public affairs, and deeply impressed with the importance of securing union and concert of action among the friends of the national and state administrations, deem it proper on this, as they have done on former occasions, to address their republican fellow-citizens. Although several months will intervene before the elections will be called upon to discharge their duty at the polls, the time is at hand when they will begin to assemble in their primary meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to county and district conventions. It cannot, therefore, at this time, be too early to inculcate a spirit of harmony and that rigid adherence to sound principles and established usages, which have hitherto distinguished and sustained the democratic party.

The party arrayed against us is not the less dangerous because it is not always found in the open field of manly warfare. It has less to hope from a direct attack, than it has from those covert efforts by which the seed of discord is sown among brethren. These efforts should be sedulously guarded against. Harmony and efficiency can most effectually be promoted, by moderation and forbearance among those who may differ upon questions of minor importance—by a general attendance of the republican electors in the primary meetings—by a choice of delegates who have no interest to serve separate from the general welfare—by the selection of candidates for office who neither want discretion or firmness for the faithful discharge of public duties—and by a steady adherence to regular nominations. By following this course of policy, we cannot fail to secure such a signal triumph at the fall elections, as will have the most salutary influence upon public affairs.

The subject which now principally engrosses the public attention, is the pecuniary embarrassment of the country. Although this evil has fallen most heavily upon our commercial cities, it cannot be denied that it has spread its influence over the whole body politic; and there are probably few individuals who do not in some way feel that a check has been experienced in that unexampled tide of prosperity which so lately prevailed throughout the State. Still the mischief, great as it really is, has been unduly magnified by our political opponents. Instead of attempting a remedy, they are at work to aggravate the evil and extend its influence, in the hope that the public distress, and individual suffering may be turned to political account. While the true causes of the prevalent embarrassment are carefully kept out of sight, no pains are spared to fasten the mischief upon the Government; and our opponents already flatter themselves that they will thus be able to overthrow the National and State Administrations.—Their candidates for the Presidency are already in the field, and the activity which every where pervades their part-colored ranks, indicates that they have once more been warmed into life and hope and confidence, by the disasters which have fallen on the country. After having professed to abandon that ground, we are again told that a national bank is indispensable to our welfare; and under that banner the whigs of this day are again collecting their scattered forces.

Although we cannot permit ourselves to doubt that the people will firmly adhere to their principles, and steadily uphold the government of their choice, we deem it not improper or unreasonable to take a brief survey of the principal causes which have led to our present pecuniary embarrassments. The review, while it cannot fail to vindicate the Administration against

the clamors of the opposition, will not be wholly unprofitable by way of suggesting the appropriate remedy.

With the exception of the brief period of panic and distress brought on by the United States Bank and its partisans in 1831, the country has for several years enjoyed an unexampled degree of prosperity. All the great interests of the State and Nation were in the most successful progress, and the industry and enterprise of the people were every where crowned with the most abundant rewards. But such a state of things, however desirable in itself, must inevitably be followed by a season of revulsion. When all the great interests of the country are rapidly advancing, the merchant will import and the people will purchase too many goods. So it has been in times past, and so it is now. Our internal condition has not only been in the highest degree flattering, but an unusual impulse to trade has been given by foreign manufacturers, merchants, and capitalists. For the last few years an almost unlimited credit for goods has been offered, and English bankers have afforded such facilities to merchants for raising money, as were eminently calculated to impart a most powerful stimulant to commercial enterprise. The result has been that we have overtraded and a commercial balance of sixty millions of dollars are due from us to England and other foreign countries. This heavy debt rests in the first instance on our importers and other merchants, but it must in the end be paid by those who consume the goods.—They are the ultimate debtors. Large as the balance is, another year of prosperity would have been sufficient to wipe it off; had not a commercial revulsion in Great Britain and a sudden change of policy on the part of the Bank of England interrupted the previous course of trade between the two countries. Our merchants expecting to pay at their convenience were suddenly overtaken by a demand for immediate payment;—and that too, at a time when all our exports were greatly reduced in value in the foreign market, and especially cotton, the staple article of exportation, had suffered a depression of about one half in its former price. We have in this single view of the subject, ample cause for the distress which has fallen upon the country, without charging it to the account of a mal-administration of the Government.

But there have been other causes in operation. There has been an extravagant spirit of speculation and an inordinate appetite for gain. Not less than forty or fifty millions of dollars have been withdrawn from the purposes of commerce and other modes in which it was employed, and invested in western lands, cities on paper and other unproductive property. If this money had been left in its accustomed channels, we should at this time have heard very little about the distress of the country. This money, although not lost to the owners, has well nigh ceased to perform its usual office.—It has been in the course of transmission from the seaboard to the far west; and thence passing thro' the land offices, it has slowly found its way thro' the deposit banks back again to the seaboard. Here it remained dormant and useless, or was so used as to produce mischief rather than benefit. The banks either were not in a condition to loan it because the amount of their discounts were restricted by law, or they loaned, if at all, for the shortest periods in order that they might at any time be prepared to meet the calls of the government.

The legislation of the general government has not always been the most propitious to our welfare. The accumulation of forty millions of surplus revenue in the Treasury was in itself a great public evil. This large sum was not only collected from the people for no proper object, but it has been practically withdrawn from the channel of business. For the last year it has been in the course of transmission to and distribution among the several States, under the operation of the late law of congress. We agree in the policy of restoring this money to the people from whom it was improvidently collected. The law which was passed for that purpose not only had the votes of a great majority of the democratic members of congress, but it was approved by President Jackson, and also by the present Executive of the United States in his letter to Sherrod Williams. It was undoubtedly proper to provide for a distribution, instead of retaining this surplus money in the deposit banks, and the beneficial effects of the measure, will ultimately be felt in every part of the country. Still it cannot be denied, that the preparatory steps for the distribution exchanges, unsettled the currency, and aggravated the evils under which we now labor.

Beyond these general causes which have operated through the whole Union, it should not be forgotten that the city of New-York, the great commercial mart of the United States, suffered the loss of about twenty millions of dollars in a single night by the great fire of 1835. This calamity was much less severely felt at that time than it is at the present juncture. A demand for specie to be exported in payment of foreign debts, and a panic in the public mind, which was greatly aggravated if not in fact produced by the sinister efforts of the opposition, brought on a suspension of specie payment by the banks. This, though a great evil, was one, which in the actual posture of affairs, could not

have been averted. The banks in this state were indebted somewhat less than forty millions of dollars, upon their notes in circulation, for deposits of money, and in other ways, while the debts due to the banks from individuals, amounted to about eighty millions of dollars. While none of these individual's debts were paid in specie, and a large proportion of them not paid at all as they fell due, it is manifest that no bank could long stand a run for specie; a run not only provided for particular purposes, but stimulated by a ten per cent premium for exportation. Such a state of things was nearly without a parallel in this country, and it is absolutely certain that while specie remains at such a premium, we can retain very little in circulation. Those who have it will hoard or sell it at a premium, and whatever thus passes into circulation, will find its way abroad to pay off foreign debts. A call upon debtors, under such circumstances, for immediate payment of the immense sums due, would be in a great degree fruitless or nearly ruinous to all classes of our fellow citizens. Viewing the question in this light, the legislature, with becoming promptitude, declared that the suspension of specie payments should not work a forfeiture of the banks. This wise and salutary measure was adopted not only as a necessary protection to these institutions, but for the more important purpose of affording efficient relief to the whole community.—But for this law, the banks would have been compelled to suspend all business, and the debts due to them from the people must have passed into the hands of receivers for immediate collection. It would be no ordinary matter, at any time, however prosperous, to press the immediate payment of sixty or eighty millions of dollars, but it is certain that the annihilation of paper currency, in addition to existing embarrassments, while we have less than ten millions of specie in the state, would have rendered the effort absolutely hopeless. The debts might be carried to judgment but a sacrifice of the entire property of the debtors could not have satisfied the executions. The overgrown rich might have fattened on these forced sales, for they alone could have commanded specie for the speculation; but those who were at all in debt, and few are so fortunate as to be completely exempt, could have looked for nothing short of irretrievable ruin. The Governor in the same laudable spirit which he evinced on another memorable occasion, and with that zeal for the public welfare which has characterized his whole administration, gave a decided and efficient support to the suspension law. The example of this state has since been followed by such of our sister states as have acted on the subject, with the single exception of New Jersey where a similar law was defeated by the opposition. There is every reason to believe that the measure has received, and will continue to receive the cordial approbation of republicans throughout the state.

Although we suffer present embarrassments, the sources of our wealth are not destroyed. If from the past we have learned an abiding lesson of prudence, industry and economy, little has been lost. With the blessings of Providence and a short time for the adjustment of balances, we shall again find the country prosperous and happy. Importations have nearly ceased, and as soon as the foreign debt has been adjusted, the drain for specie to send abroad will be at an end, and then the resumption of specie payments will be easy and proper.

The measures adopted by the Government for the purpose of infusing a larger proportion of specie into our circulating medium, have had, and will continue to receive, our warmest approbation. The law of this state for suppressing small bills has operated beneficially; and although at this time it occasions some inconvenience, the difficulty, we trust will soon be over. The idea of an exclusive metallic currency has never had any countenance either from the state or national administration, and can only be advocated by those who are ignorant of the condition and wants of the country, or who have some sinister end in view. On this subject we fully concur in the views suggested by the present democratic Governor of Virginia, in his recent message to the legislature of "that state. He says Bank paper has long performed all the purpose of currency, and by the holders of it, the poor and the rich, is counted as money. The merchant and traders of our towns have been accustomed to look to the banks for facilities and aid; and through their instrumentality it was, they have been enabled to make their purchases of the planter and farmer. It would surely be unwise in a period of difficulty, and when private credit is in need of unusual facilities, to put down institutions which are so incorporated with every public and individual interest, and from which it would result as an immediate consequence, that the difficulties of paying would be augmented whilst the debt to be paid would be increased.—There are those who would have no banks, either state or federal and are for enforcing an exclusive metallic circulation. The project, in the actual condition of the country, I believe to be wholly impracticable; and the agitation of it at this period, could have no other effect than still further to derange the business, and oppress every interest in the community."

Such we doubt not are substantially the

views of the democratic party throughout the union.

We are not advocates for unlimited and extravagant credits; and we trust that all classes in the community will learn wisdom from past and present experience. Still, we cannot agree with those who decry the whole system. To that system principally we owe our canals and other public works.—It has extended our commerce over the whole world—peopled the wilderness—built our cities and villages—founded our colleges and established our schools. It has given us national wealth and individual prosperity; and if it has brought some evils in its train, they are not for a moment to be compared with the advantages which we have so abundantly realized. None but a dreamer who would throw us back a century, can wish to annihilate credits. With such a measure the canal would indeed become a "solitude" and the lake "a desert waste of waters." Instead of enlarging the Erie canal we might better discharge our collectors and lock-tenders, abandon the project of opening other public thoroughfares, and content ourselves with once more returning to a state of barter. Our legislature would have little business on its hands, beyond that of declaring the state bankrupt and imposing taxes to defray the ordinary expenses of the government.

Congress will soon assemble on the call of the President, but we fear little good will result from their coming together. The violent and factious spirit which has characterized the course of the opposition in that body for the last few years, indicates a readiness to sacrifice all the great interests of the country to the acquisition of political power. While by their factious movements and their interminable tirades against the government, they are sometimes able to defeat the wisest measures of public policy, they nevertheless, hold the majority responsible not only for all that is done, but for all that is omitted in the way of legislation. Congress, however at this time, can do but little to relieve the country from embarrassment. The efficient remedy is with the people themselves. Prudence, industry & economy, will soon set all things right, and work a revolution in our condition which no legislation can accomplish. Still, we hope congress will adopt two measures which we deem of the highest importance.

And first of all, the public revenue should be so regulated as not to draw more money from the people than the public exigency requires. In addition to the financial wastefulness and absurdity of collecting money from the citizens to be returned again to their pockets in the shape of deposits or loans, we have already had experience enough to know that an accumulation of money in the treasury for that purpose is any thing but a blessing. Next in importance to this measure, we regard that of effecting a total divorce between the general government and all banking institutions. We wish to see this separation, not because we doubt that banks may be useful to the government as fiscal agents in collecting and disbursing the public revenues, but because experience has demonstrated that the public welfare will be best promoted by keeping the affairs of the general government entirely distinct from the moneyed institutions of all kinds. So long as the banks remain the depositaries of the public funds they will not cease to encounter the unmitigated hostilities of the opposition. And besides this, banks are stimulated to overaction by large deposits, especially when, as is the case with the public money, they are required to pay on such deposits. The legitimate province of banks is to aid the enterprise and the skill of individuals. They enable the merchant to purchase and send to market the surplus products of the farmer, the mechanic and the artisan, and they will best answer these ends, and in their influence be most salutary and healthful to the country, when totally severed from partisan measures and political influence. Their connexion should be with business, not with political affairs. The citizens of this country will never tolerate the influence of organized wealth upon our public councils, and on the other hand institutions, which were designed solely for individual accommodation, should never be entangled or embarrassed by partisan conflicts. The true policy of the general government, as well as the best interest of the local institutions, point to an entire separation; and we sincerely hope that the measure will be adopted at the next session of Congress. If the revenue is kept down to the standard of public wants, the funds may be preserved and disbursed, as well as collected by public agents. We want neither national nor state banks for the purpose of carrying on the business of the general government.

The committee cannot close this address, without reminding their democratic friends that the United States Bank is still in the field of political warfare. Although at one period it affected to have become weary of the contest, and signified the intention of yielding to the will of the people, we have seen that this was but a stratagem; and the institution, instead of winding up on the expiration of its charter from congress, has found means to obtain a new lease of its extraordinary powers from a state.

If any one suppose that this institution was rechartered for the state of Pennsylvania alone, he deceives himself. It has already purchased several local institutions in the south and southwestern states, to